John M. Dowell

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1572.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.

Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

For Savannah,

The fast sailing ship,

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBIN, Master,

Now lying opposite the mouth of Frankford Creek, has handsome accommodations for passengers, and will sail on or about the 1st of October.

For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or of the subscribers at Frankford, 5 1-2 miles from Philadelphia.

Nalbro & J. Frazier.

Frankford, Sept. 18. dtf10.

For HAMBURGH,

THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Master, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ship is so well known, that it is needless to describe her. She is now in compleat order. For Freight or Passage, please to apply at Mr. Jeremiah Warder's Compting House. No. 12, North Third street, or to the Master on bord.

August 30.

For SALE,

On board the said Ship, Swedish Iron, assorted Hollow and Window Glass, Demyjohns, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Rugs of 1 & 2 Quality. Please to apply as above.

wf&m4w

White Havanna Sugar.

1461 boxes } of very superior quality now discharg-
70 hhds. } ing from the ship Hamburgh Packet, at Walnut Street wharf—and for sale by

Philip Nicklin & Co.

N. B.

THE SHIP

Hamburg Packet,

SILAS SWAIN, Master,

For Sale, or Charter.

Aug. 24. eotf

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two story brick House, handsomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreeat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every way suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considerd as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—dtw2w

NOTICE.

IF THEDY O'HARA, who some years since kept School at the Nine Bridges, Queen's County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, be living, he is hereby reminded to call on, or write to, the Rev. Ambrose Marshal, near Warwick, Cecil County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, from whom he will receive interesting information.

August 4. mw&f4w

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have disposed of the property assigned to them for the securing the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorsements given by Edward Fox, for the use of the said James Greenleaf; and the holders of such notes, acceptances, and endorsements, are hereby notified that the subscribers will settle with them for the amount of their respective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of assignment.

Applications to be made at south-east corner of Dock and Second streets (the Dock-street side), between the hours of eleven and one o' clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1797. d

The Inhabitants of the District of Southwark,

ARE informed that a Coachee is provided, to be kept at the Constables' office, the north east corner of Front and Almond streets, where the friends of those sick persons who desire to be removed to the City Hospital, are requested to make application—Also, a Hearse will be kept in readiness for the removal of the dead.

JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B.—The Poor, who wish to remove to the Tents on Schuylkill, may be furnished with orders by applying as above. *Aug. 29*

COMMISSIONERS' SALES,

THE Commissioners of the counties of Lycoming and Northumberland, have given notice that they intend to proceed to the sale of lands, for the arrearage of taxes, on the 7th of September next.

☞ The different printers in this city will render an essential service to a great number of individuals by publishing this notice.

Aug. 18.

WANTED

Bills on Amsterdam, at a sight not exceeding sixty days, and with approved Indorsers, to the amount of two hundred thousand guilders—for which cash will be paid at the rate of thirty eight cents a guilder—Applications to be made to George Simpson, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

Sept. 41. dtf

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also,
100 do. of Hyson,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for sale by the subscribers, corner of Second and Pine street.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson } TEAS
Imperial

April 20. eotf

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against *ALEXANDER HAMILTON*, Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 30 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in America.

August 11. d1m. eotf.

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP!

A Light WAGGGN almost new, with a frame—and a pair of harness (English collars) has never been used—price 90 Dolls.

A Horse 16 hands high, seven years old—and a new chair, with a falling top and harness—320.

Enquire No. 331, Market-street

August 24. d1w

Philadelphia, 15th July, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that separate proposals with sealed covers will be received at my office until the eleventh day of September next, to furnish by contract the following articles for the use of the Army of the United States in the year 1798.

First Contract for

8	Sergeants coats	Dragoons.
2	Musicians, do.	
10	Sergeants vests	
126	Privates coats	
126	Privates vests	
64	Sergeants coats	Artillerists & Engineers.
32	Musicians, do.	
96	Sergeants vests	
192	Woolen overalls	
192	Linen overalls	
936	Privates coats	
936	do. vests	
1872	Woolen overalls	
1872	Linen do.	
144	Sergeants coats	Infantry.
72	Musicians, do.	
216	Sergeants vests	
432	Linen overalls	
432	Woolen do.	
1893	Privates coats	
1892	do. vests	
3784	Woolen overalls	
3784	Linen do.	

1st Contract, for 1288 Sergeants shirts
11816 Privates do.
12600 Socks

2d Contract, for 272 pair leather breeches

3d Contract, for 272 pair boots
4600 pair shoes, No. 1
8000 pair do. No. 2

4th Contract, for 1032 Artillerists and Engineers hats
2108 Infantry do.
136 Dragoon caps

The whole to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia, viz.

One fourth on or before the 15th day of February next.

One fourth on or before the 15th day of April next.

The remaining half on or before the 15th day of June next.

The articles are to be agreeable to such patterns as shall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War.

Payments to be made as soon as the article shall be delivered, and passed inspection.

TENCH FRANCIS, Purveyor.

cot11thSep.

Lately Published,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

A Collection of Papers on the subject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years past.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.

Containing letters from Doctors Seaman, Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramsay, Monson, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.

Sept. 11. 5t

City Commissioners Office,

August 29, 1797.

IN pursuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May last.

Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the 1st of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Also on Sassafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,

Chesnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fish Houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.

The cellar under the City-Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll-gates.)

Aug. 3 3tawim.

LOST,

ON the Passyunk Road, between the Blue Ball and the city, a Fowling Piece, with a brass barrel and silver sight; on the plate of the butt are the letters "Jamaica, Q. 99"—and on the barrel near the lock "London" and the Tower stamp. Whoever will return the said piece to *John Bennard*, at the sign of the Blue Ball on the Passyunk Road, or the office of this Gazette, shall receive a reward of Four French Crowns,

Sept. 12. *3t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chaise, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaises with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the first Survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the house of Daniel St. Clair, Esq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the house of James Chapman, Esq. in the County of Bucks; of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing Spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places, by the officers legally authorised to grant such licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection at Germantow, 12th Sept. 1797. } d1m

IMPORTED

In the ship America, James Ewing, master, from Hamburgh,

Brown Hollands
White Platillas
Ticklenburgs
Coarse Linens
Tapes
Looking Glasses } in cases.
Glass Tumblers }

FOR SALE BY

George Pennock.

August 14. 3aw

An elegant House in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant house at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, besides 5 in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh street, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 15. 2aw3w.

PETER BORGER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general that he has removed from No. 129, corner of Arch and Fourth, to No. 105 North Front, between Arch and Race streets.

July 27. 2aw4w

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14.

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the Store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 51wimwstf

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE Office will be kept until further notice at the School House in Germantown. The Company still retain the room in Chesnut, above Seventh street, where a person will attend to receive and give answers to applications, every day from 10 until 1 o'clock.

Sept. 13. d3t2awtf

Bank of North America,

September 8th, 1797.

ON Monday next the Notices for all Notes or Bills payable at this Bank, which fall due on that and the ensuing 6 days, will be served on the Payers: And the like Notices on every Monday, till the further orders of the Directors.—Persons wishing to deposit Notes or Bills for Collection, which are to fall due within the week, must themselves undertake to give notice to the Payers. dtf

At a Meeting of the Board of Property, June 6, 1797,

Present John Hall, See'ry. } of land office
Francis Johnston, R. G. }
Dan. Brodhead, S. G. }

Nicholas Bettinger, } *versus* Samuel Cunningham. }

In this case the proof of service of notice being insufficient, It is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newspapers weekly, for at least eight weeks to the heirs or assignees of Samuel Cunningham deceased, to attend the board on the first Monday in November next, to shew cause why a patent should not issue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in question.

(A true Copy.)

JOHN HALL,
Secretary of the Land Office.

Aug. 15. *12aw8w.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given,

A Convenient well finished Brick Tenement, with a cook house and other out houses, situated in a pleasant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on West-street, and extends through the square to Pasture-street, on which is erected a stable and carriage house.

ALLEN M'LANE.

Wilmington, Aug. 30.

Red Port Wine.

Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks 60 cwt. Cork, for sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

July 21. 6

The Partnership,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-street.

August 7. eod4w

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims against the estate of JOHN COLE, Umbrella Maker, late deceased, will apply within a month from the date hereof, to Mrs. Cole, at the south east corner of Green and Second streets, for their arrangement.

N. B. If all demands are not sent in before the expiration of the abovementioned time, they will not be allowed, as his property will be disposed of.

Sept. 9. *3t

A PERSON OF INGENUITY, lately arrived from Europe, wishes to find here a place in the quality of a Director of a Glass-house, Chrystal of all kinds, having particular means for the construction of the kilns, pots, &c. and possessing likewise the articles used in the Glass houses of England and France, having worked a long while in most of them. Every exertion will be made to render the manufactory deserving of public approbation—He, who wishes to speak to him, will find him at No. 275 Front-street.

August 24. *4t

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Just published,

And to be sold at the Bookstores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-street; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chesnut-street, and W. Young, corner of Chesnut and Second-streets,

An accurate System of Surveying;

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,

1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, concise, and easy manner.
2. The extraction of the square root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.
4. An exact method to cast up the contents of lands.
5. Field surveying.

The whole being performed without the use of scale and compasses, on a table of logarithms. In which is given some account of the variation of the needle, and the causes of its attraction.

By SAMUEL MOORE.

August 1. 2aw2w

Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No 119, Chesnut-street. July 19.

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth street, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in cases and boxes, six years old
White Graves Wine in casks
Ticklenburgs
Russia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Hessians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An assortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Russia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in small boxes, for family use
Window Glass

Aug 29.—2aw

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for sale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Consisting of a variety of Miscellaneous Pieces for the instruction and amusement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handsomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of these pieces are such, that the book needs only to be known to be universally esteemed one of the most valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young persons.

"Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

THOMSON.

August 24. mwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

Letters and Conversations,

Between several *Young Ladies*, on improving and interesting subjects.

Translated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,
Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary distress, or of desperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the soul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to solicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, because *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an interesting point of view, and presents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publisher was so much pleased with the perusal, that he was persuaded he should do a pleasing service to the community by sending it into circulation. August 24—mw4w

To Masters and Pilots bringing up Vessels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHereas sundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this state for the preventing pestilential or infectious diseases, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is tho't expedient at this time to publish the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th sections.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

Extract of an act for securing the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every master or captain of any ship or vessel coming from sea (vessels actually employed in the coasting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, shall cause his ship or vessel to be brought to anchor, or otherwise stayed in the stream of the river Delaware, opposite to the Health-Office on State-Island aforesaid, and there to remain until he shall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Resident Physician. And if, previously to obtaining such certificate or bill of health, any master or captain shall suffer his ship or vessel to approach nearer than the said Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or shall land, cause or suffer to be landed, or brought on shore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any person or persons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving such bill of health or certificate, he shall neglect or refuse to deliver the same to the Health-Officer, such master or captain shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offence, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or master of every ship or vessel shall send a safe and commodious boat to bring the physician on board, and shall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making such examination, or in case any subsequent examination by the Health Officer or Consulting Physician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the master or captain shall expose or cause to be exposed to the search of the Resident Physician, or of the Health Officer and Consulting Physician (as the case may be) each and every part of the ship or vessel, and shall present to his view each and every person or persons on board thereof, and and shall also true and satisfactory answers make to all such questions as the Resident Physician, &c. at the time of examination shall ask relative to the health of any port or place from which the ship or vessel sailed, or has since touched at—the number of persons on board when the ship or vessel entered on her voyage—the number of persons that have since been landed or taken on board, and when and where respectively—what persons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or shall, at the time of examination, be infected with any pestilential or contagious disease—and what is the present state and condition of the persons on board with respect to their health or diseases. And if any master or captain shall refuse to expose as aforesaid, to the search of any of the officers aforesaid, or if he shall *conceal any sick person, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforesaid in his answers*, such captain or master, for every such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if any person or persons whatsoever (the Resident Physician, &c. excepted) shall go on board any vessel, before the master thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every person so offending, shall pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IT being absolutely necessary that the foregoing sections should be punctually complied with, the subscriber, in compliance with his duty, must exact a rigorous observance of the same, or else be under the necessity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14. d2w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22.

Dr. Mease has written a letter to the Mayor of Burlington, on the subject of certain recent supposed infractions of the laws of Pennsylvania, respecting quarantine.

The doctor concludes thus:

"In case permission shall be hereafter demanded by any master of a vessel in quarantine, to proceed to your city, all that I can legally do, with my present powers, will be to inform him of the events that have already taken place; of the existing regulations of your corporation respecting quarantine, and to refuse my permission to depart; he may thereby be induced to remain; but should he still wish to depart, it is not in my power to prevent him; for although a law passed last year by congress, directs the commanders of the forts, in the sea port towns, to assist the health officers of the different states in the execution of quarantine on vessels, when called on for the purpose; yet as no law has been passed by the legislature of Pennsylvania, authorising the employment of force by me, when the health laws of our state are contravened, and a compliance therewith shall be refused: I have never made a demand of this assistance (except interrorem) even in cases where no doubt existed, and shall not therefore pretend to use it in others, when I am clear that the regulations wished to be enforced, will be declared illegal, when the proper authority shall be consulted thereon.

"While I have thus, sir, endeavoured to justify my conduct, by a candid statement to you of the grounds upon which I acted, on the occasion which is the subject of your letter, I beg you will do me the justice to assure the citizens of Burlington, that I am seriously distressed at the reflection that I should have been the unintentional cause of exciting a moment's alarm, or uneasiness among them; and which I am happy in thinking they have since discovered, was without any real foundation; that I will with pleasure use all my influence in future, as well as the power I may hereafter be found legally to possess, to prevent a similar occurrence—and I request that you will accept of the assurance of the high respect I entertain for your character."

—

[The Editors of the Baltimore Federal Gazette, in commenting on the frequency of thefts, robberies and murders in the United States, within the last year, very justly and naturally traced them to the corruptions and profligate principles introduced amongst society by the French revolution. Any man of sense must at once see that this is their true and only source. It did not fail however to excite the vengeance of the Frenchman Bache; the Baltimore Editors thus repel his calumnies.]

The *file-leader* of the new-born *patriots*, the immaculate editor of the *chaste* Aurora, not content with advocating the traitors of our country, from Arnold to Blount, has at length become the champion of the robbers and murderers who infest our highways. Although he frequently sees the journals of France, which inform him their councils are often busied on the means of putting a period to the innumerable murders, assassinations, and robberies daily committed there, he pretends to deride the idea of tracing the enormities here to the distruction of order in Europe, and, because France is not a *monarchy*, he says, *ergo*, it is impossible they should proceed from thence? Let Benny, with all his profundity, point his finger to a single page of the history of France during the monarchy, so blackened with crimes of every description, as thousands of the columns of *their own* gazettes are even now. We might, however, have probably saved ourselves the trouble of looking to Europe for its origin, had the *primary* vehicle of Jacobinic despotism, succeeded in scattering fire-brands, daggers and discord among us—to this unnatural Aurora, *(furgo ut perdam)* which instead of illumining, over-clouds and darkens the face of nature, we might have traced all our miseries.

To pass his remarks to the public more than his own decaying sink of misrepresentation is able, we give his own words.

"One of the secondary gazettes of the faction, to the southward, of those whose puny efforts are chiefly confined to copying the abominations of the leading papers, has, for once, struck out a new thought;—it has discovered, that the robberies and murders committed in the United States are a consequence of the overthrow of all the laws of good order, morality, &c. effected by the French revolution. Oh the dignified virtue of monarchies!—where courtiers, courtezans and scoundrels fatten upon the public spoil. Oh, for the energies of such a government here!—The rascal then need not be driven to the highway for bread, which he could earn at court.

"Since writing the above we find, that Mr. Webster, the learned editor of the N. York Minerva, has taken up and improved on the idea of his fellow labourer to the southward, and attributes the robberies and murders in the United States to those *emigrants* who have been driven here from the restless spirit of jacobinism and insubordination. He wishes a stop put to the immigration."

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WILMINGTON, (Del.) Sept. 16.

Extract of a letter from Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, Philadelphia, to Dr. JAMES TILTON, of this place, dated Sept. 6, 1797.

My Dear Sir,

Your long and intimate connection with our late mutual friend, Dr. WAY, may cause you to wish to know some particulars of his death. He was seized on Monday, August 28th, with all the usual symptoms of our prevailing yellow fever. He bled himself sparingly twice before 2 o'clock, at which time he sent for me. His pulse being full and tense I urged more plentiful bleeding. To this he objected, pleading his time of life. He however consented to his being twice bled in the afternoon, losing each time but 6 or 7 ounces of blood, finding his objection great to the only remedy which I thought would be effectual in his case, I called Dr. Griffiths to my assistance, who joined me in urging more copious bleeding.—He consented to two more small bleedings, one on the 2d, and the other on the 3d day of his disease. In all, he lost but little more than 40 ounces of blood, a quantity most of our physicians now find by far too small to subdue an acute case of our fever. On the 4th, 5th and 6th days his pulse became languid, and slow, purges were given, and cordials prescribed to no purpose to raise it. He died on the 6th day.—I saw him at two o'clock. He was then sensible, but so weak as to speak with difficulty, he looked at me with great tenderness, and his eyes filled with tears. Soon afterwards he was attacked with convulsions, and died at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. I need not tell you who knew his worth, and my sincere regard for him, how much I have been afflicted by his death. His was as dear to me as a brother.

From my dear sir,
Your sincere friend,
BENJAMIN RUSH.

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SPANISH RASCALITY.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editors of the COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

Gentlemen,

IN your paper of the 7th inst. is inserted a paragraph, (taken from another paper) which states that the differences in the western country, betwixt Spain and the United States, were settled; that the commissioners had proceeded to run the line; and that the Spaniards had a force of 10,000 men in the province.—You very justly observe, that this information does not agree with the spirit of the proclamation which you annexed; and the probability of its truth is further to be questioned, by its being stated that the *same person* who gave the information, brought dispatches to Philadelphia from the representatives of *two different powers*—a thing in itself absurd. However, leaving the wide field of conjecture, I will come to the facts. I am but this moment arrived from the Spanish dominions by the way of Natchez, which place I left about the middle of July, and I assure you that *then* there was no more probability of the differences being settled than there was before, things remained in the same state they had done for some time; in fact, some short time since, there was not so much as an appearance of a pacific disposition: for the inhabitants of the district of the Natchez, enraged at the delay of the Spaniards, in not delivering up the forts, rose *en masse*, and kept the Governor close confined in the fort for the space of 12 days, and he was afraid *then* to venture out until he had signed articles of capitulation drawn up by the inhabitants, in which they secured to themselves many valuable privileges, until the differences between the two powers should be settled. These articles were sent down to the Baron de Carondelet, for confirmation, and the dispatch bringing the ratifications, arrived at Natchez the day I left it.

With respect to the *Forces* of the Spaniards in that quarter, they are precisely this: At New Madrid, (the first settlement on entering the Mississippi from the Ohio) there are between 30 and 40 men *without any fort*; at Chickasaw Bluffs, there is *a serjeant* and 12 *men*; at the Walnut Hills, I cannot precisely tell the number, as I did not stop there; at Natchez, there are between 30 and 40; and at New-Orleans, there are so few as not to be able to do the duty of the garrison, so that the inhabitants are called upon to perform that service—a task, of which they complain bitterly. *These* are the *mighty forces* which the Spaniards have on that river;—however, I can easily conceive how the information came. If I am not mistaken, it was brought by one Thomas Power, who has brought dispatches lately into the United States, but *for whom*, no one knew when he left the Natchez. He is the same person who was stopped on the Ohio about 12 months ago by lieutenant Steele, by command of the late General Wayne, and his papers seized. He was suspected of coming with a design to alienate the affections of the inhabitants of the western countries from the Union, and to attach them to Spain; it is supposed that this second trip to our country has in it something of a similar design—he might have political views in representing the strength of the Spaniards much greater than it really is.

As to the present amicable disposition of the Spaniards, and their wish to carry the treaty into effect, I will give you two recent instances. Mr. M'Cluney, of Washington, in Washington county, (Pennsylvania) lately went down the Mississippi with a cargo of flour: at Walnut Hills, when he went ashore to shew his passport, the commandant of the place told him that he wanted the flour that was in his boat. Mr. M'Cluney told him, that if he would give him 14 dollars per barrel, or the rise of the Orleans market for three months, he might have it. The commandant returned for answer, that the flour was there, and he *must* and *would* have it; and with respect to the price, he (Mr. M'Cluney) must settle that with the proper officers at New Orleans, and immediately sent down some soldiers to seize the boat, in direct violation of the 7th article of the treaty, which declares that "the subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties, their vessels or effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other, for any military expedition, or other public or private purpose whatever." When he came to New Orleans, he procured certificates from the different merchants, of the price of flour, being 14 dollars per barrel, and he presented these to the proper officers, expecting to receive that sum; but what was his surprise, when, contrary to every principle of honor and honesty, and in open violation of a solemn treaty, he found they would only give him 12 dollars!! In vain did he remonstrate on the occasion; in vain did he plead the treaty, or his being an American citizen! He discovered too late, that the common principles of rectitude were not to be found in the bosom of a Spaniard; and all the satisfaction he had (if a satisfaction it may be called) was, that he was not the only one, *by many*, who had been duped in the same manner.

The other case respected myself; one Joseph Vidal, the secretary of the government was indebted to me a sum of money, of which when I went to demand the payment, he tendered me as a discharge some Spanish certificates which bore an enormous discount, there being no money at that time in the treasury,—these certificates are a species of paper money drawn by the commandants of the different forts on the treasury at New Orleans, and paid away to workmen, &c. for wages; and are received by the merchants at a rate proportionable to the degree of confidence they can put in them. Vidal wanted me to receive them at their *nominal* value—I refused, and as he would not pay me in the current coin of the country, I brought the case before Gayoso the governor. He (who has so often assured Mr. Ellicott that it is the sincere wish of Spain to carry the treaty into effect)—this same man decreed (contrary to the knowledge of every inhabitant of the place) that it was the *custom* of that country to receive the certificates as cash, and that (even depreciated as they were) they were a legal tender. I rested myself on the treaty, and begged that agreeable to the provision made in the 7th article the case might be decided according to the authority of LAW ONLY, and not according to the *custom* of the country, with which, as a stranger, I was not supposed to be acquainted, and further, that the law (if there were any which would affect the case in point) might be pointed out to me; on which OUR FRIEND GAYOSO, pointing to his own breast, had the effrontery to tell me, that HE was the law; and that as HE said, the law was to be decided. As the governor had none but his own sycophants about him when he made use of this assertion, I thought it necessary to call in some one to be witness to so extraordinary a declaration; and as an authority for so doing, I pleaded the 7th art. of the treaty, which declares, that "The citizens and subjects of both parties shall be allowed to employ such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors, as they may judge proper in all their affairs, and in all their trials at law, in which they may be concerned before the tribunals of the other party; and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such causes, and at the taking of all examination and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials." But even this—this very evident privilege was refused by the same evasive answers, and every avenue to obtain justice completely shut up. From these circumstances it is evident there is no greater security in navigating the Mississippi, since the treaty than before it; nor will there ever be, till that nest of harpies, who prey upon the American citizens, is completely rooted out:—what dependance can be placed in a treaty, which the whim or caprice, favor or folly, of a petty commandant of a Spanish garrison is able to set aside: and to substitute *his own will* as the *law* which is to govern a free citizen, risking his property under the faith of solemn treaties.

Representations of these two cases have been forwarded to the secretary of state.

I am, sirs,
Your's respectfully,
FRANCIS BAILY.

Wednesday, Sept. 13th, 1797.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

MILAN, July 21.

The spirit of party which is every where prevalent is much exaggerated in the account sent from this city, because it is that in which there are most adventurers, and men who have nothing to lose in the event of a subversion of social order. Do not then be astonished at seeing such a number of falsehoods designedly published. Among these you may reckon the pretended account of a threatening letter written by general Buonaparte to the minister of Tuscany, on account of some supposed insults which it is pretended the French have received at Leghorn and at Pisa. All these fabrications are made with a view of exciting the French against quiet and temperate governments.

Government has appointed a committee to report on the general state of finances.—It has brought its labors to an end, and has found a deficiency in every particular. The chests of the bank of St. George, of the hospital, of the college, and of the receptacle for the poor, have all been found empty, and we know not where to look for resources.

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CADIZ, July 17.

Yesterday admiral Jervis sent a flag of truce, reclaiming from general Masseredo nine officers, among whom was his nephew, whom he thought prisoners; but it was discovered from the wrecks driven ashore, that the chaloupe on board of which was his nephew, had gone down during the last action, which was very brisk.

July 20.

The English had blockaded Cadiz by sea, and had even thrown some bombs into the town: we have, however, just learnt by a courier extraordinary, which arrived yesterday, that the English have been compelled to abandon the attack, and to cut their cables in order to escape; our squadron, composed of 28 ships of the line, well manned, have sailed in pursuit of them; and we have reason to expect success.

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PARIS, July 30.

The Journal des Hommes Libres, which is commonly pretty well acquainted with the secrets of the Louvre, because it is under the direction of some of the subaltern gentry there, discovers great regret at the symptoms of reconciliation between the council and the directory. Carnot and conciliation are the objects of its most violent indignation; it regrets that the chance of a civil war is gone. The following are its reflections:

"The ganeral efforts of the political *levers*, which for these some days have been in motion at the Luxembourg, have thrown the oscillation of the directory into its former position.

"The Five Hundred have retreated (adds he) in order to advance with more effect.—The general chorus is, "I am afraid, and I inspire fear."

It then proceeds to state, that the plan of impeachment against the directory is abandoned; and that the directory has on its side abandoned the idea of an impeachment against a part of the legislative body. It bitterly regrets that the clubs have been allowed to be shut up, and from this concludes, that those it calls patriots will be massacred worse than ever; that they will thus be punished for their incorrigible confidence and their foolish simplicity; that without a rupture, the peace at Lisle will be concluded on terms less favorable to us; that the impeachment of the Directory and a civil war will come a little later; that the legislative body will continue its usurpation, the directory be a little more impotent and despised; and that it was not worth making so much noise to gain such a result as this.

We have quoted nearly its own terms, and not yet knowing to what a degree a reconciliation, so desirable and so necessary, is probable, or is likely soon to happen, we have given this piece for the conjectures of our readers.—*Perlet.*

July 31.

The new minister of foreign affairs has written to the commissary of the directory in the department of the Ourte, the following letter, dated the 20th July:

"I have received, citizen, your letter of the 23d of last month, by which you announce to me that a pretended agent of the ci-devant state of Liege still exercises his functions at the Hague. I have just directed citizen Noel to obtain accurate information on this subject. The moment that I shall receive his answer, it shall be communicated to you.

(Signed) "TALLEYRAND."

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A few days ago, Buonaparte's harrangue to the army of Italy was posted against all the walls of Paris. At the present moment the walls are covered with an eloquent address of Pichegrue to the armies. It is extracted from the report made by him in the sitting of the council of five hundred on the 25th ult. I am happy to find, that if Cæsar is on the one side, Pompey is on the other. I am inclined to think too, that the public tranquillity is not so much in danger as some people imagine from the effects produced by the present fermentation in the public mind, and the struggle that has taken place too indulgent. The good understanding of governors frequently proceeds from nothing more than a cordial adoption of a system of usurpation. A little animosity makes them keep a watchful eye on their conduct, and their mutual faults. Dispositions, therefore, of this kind, so far from being injurious to the governed, are generally beneficial to them. It is only desirable, in order that no bad effects may arise, that the parties be sufficiently strong to check themselves, without any shock, merely by the equilibrium to be produced by collision. This appears to me to be the secret of our present situation. The constitution is a centre which draws all around it—The debates tend to its establishment. This ought to be their object, and resistance serves only to add force to their endeavours.

It is said that the disposal of the city of Venice is now the subject of dispute between France and the emperor.

ADMINISTRATION OF FINANCES.

The minister of finance to the commissioners of the executive directory residing at the central administration of the departments.

I send you, citizen commissioners, a copy of a letter I received on the 1st inst. from the executive directory, calling on me for an account of the manœuvres practised to alarm the purchasers of national domains. It enjoins me to cause an exact observance to be made of the laws and principles which are to secure them from the new attempts of the enemies of the country. I entreat you, citizen commissioner, to demand of the central administration of the department, to transcribe on its registers the copy of this letter, to the end that your fellow-citizens may be made acquainted with it, and that it may manifest, by its publicity, the intentions of the government, on whose efforts and perseverance every stress may be laid. I should be afraid of weakening the impression which an exposition of the principles by which the directory is actuated, ought to make on every citizen, if I were to enter into any elucidations of my own. It rather becomes me to confine myself to the pressing exhortation and formal recommendation I now make to you, to employ all the means in your power to re-animate public confidence, to prove that it is established on the most solid basis, to point out all those who aim at weakening it, to apply to them the laws enacted against the enemies of the country, and to communicate to me all the facts which may come to your knowledge. If any purchaser of a national domain should be molested in the enjoyment of his property, denounce the author of the outrage to the tribunals, and apprise me without delay of what has happened. If an emigrant should find an asylum in your department, cause him to be apprehended, and give information to the minister of police. If any one should revive pretensions or prejudices condemned by the laws or by reason, endeavor in the first instance to root out the error by an exposition of useful truths. If these pretensions or prejudices should be persisted in, the intention must then be criminal: and you are to exert every severity, to the end that the good citizens may find in the agents of government the guarantees of public security; if you should find that an endeavor is made, no matter on what pretext, to conceal any property belonging to the national domains, you are to consider the author of this fraud as a dilapidator of the public property, and to proceed against him accordingly. You are to transmit to me a statement of the sales of national domains up to the 1st Thermidor, in separate columns, as follows:

1. An account of the immovable property sold, and the name of the commune in which it is situated.

2. The establishment on which it depended, or the old proprietor.

3. The sum for which it was put up to sale.

4. The sum for which it was sold.

5. The name of the purchaser.

And a sixth blank column is to be left for observations.

If any purchaser should have been molested in his possessions, you will state the same in a note, with his steps which have been taken to secure him the protection of the laws. During the first decade of every month you will send me a statement, in the same form, of all the sales made during the preceding month. You are to be punctual in this respect, as it is a general measure which promised great utility. You cannot fail, citizen commissary, to be aware of all the importance of this letter. You cannot have so favorable an opportunity to give the directory a proof of your zeal in an affair in which it takes so lively an interest.

D. V. RAMEL, minister of finance.

August 1.

The letters that we receive from the departments speak only of the contradictory orders given for the march of the troops. If a courier in the morning brings an order to advance, another in the evening brings an order to retreat. The general officers cross each other, and nothing seems to be thought of but bringing the two councils to their reason. This is a light sketch of the proceeding that take place in our frontier departments, and which resemble too much those that preceded the revolution of 1790. How is it that a government newly established, so much resembles that which we are destroying?

It is said, indeed, that general Ferino, at Sedan, has stopped the march of two columns of our army that were going to Paris. He observed to them that their marching orders were not legal, and they retreated. It is, however, added, that he was obliged to make preparations for opposing their passage, and that the cannon of the citadel was turned against them.—*Tableau de l'Europe.*

The Turkish ambassador still continues to be the subject of general conversation. At the ball given at the Odeon in honor of his excellency, the most elegant women in Paris vied to engage his attention. But it seems that mademoiselle Lange, the actress, carried the prize. Guessing the ambassador's taste from his age, gravity, &c. she rejected the fashion of the day, and appeared in a dress equally decent and magnificent. Three salutations from his excellency, and leave to pay him her homage, were the proofs of the impression she made upon him. All Paris seems convinced that SHE is to have the handkerchief. Since that day every article of female dress begins to be "a la Turque;" *Robes a la Turque, Chapeaux a la Turque.* In short, the Parisian Fair are growing Sultanas in every thing except confinement; a new mode which I am persuaded all the Bashaws in the Turkish dominions would never be able to introduce among them.

August 2.

Every thing is tranquil at Turin. Gen. Buonaparte has written to the king of Sardinia, congratulating him on his prudent conduct, and assuring him, that in case of necessity he may depend on his assistance. [No doubt]

The directory has entirely suppressed the official part of the Redacteur. This determination appears to have been taken immediately after certain articles which have given occasion to the loud remarks of the different parties.

Several Journals have published a letter from Italy, bearing, that peace was signed at Udina, by Buonaparte, Clarke, and the plenipotentiaries of the emperor, This news appears to be premature. We think however, that the emperor will not expose himself to the danger of seeing Buonaparte, Moreau and Hoche, pour at once on his territories, and again threaten his capital; that he would not compromise the fate of the countries we have allowed him to take; that on this idea peace will be signed with Austria within a month, if the emperor listens to other councils he would probably repent of the bad faith with which the prime minister, Thuguet retards the conclusion of the negotiation, since the opening of those at Lisle, which gives him the hopes of protracting it, and producing some other results.—*Perlet.*

Paris continues to be tranquil, and almost exclusively occupied with fetes.

Until we shall see the addresses from all the divisions we may be able to form some opinion of the spirit which will prevail in that of the division of Angereau, from the speech of that general on the celebration of the federation of the 14th July, in which is the following remarkable passage:

"May," says he to the soldiers of his division, "may a spark of the sacred fire which animates you, warm the souls of these young Sybarites who have neither virtue nor patriotism, and in whom effeminacy and egotism have extinguished the voice of honor. And you my comrades, persevere always in the sentiments which associate you to their glory. If rash factions have dared to attempt our rights; if the constitution you have chosen has been violated; if your victorious hands have been threatened with chains; if their audacity has been carried so far as to attempt to raise again either the scaffold or the throne;—you soldiers know your duty—there will be nothing remaining for you but the alternative of *Liberty or Death*."—*L'Eclair.*

Francois de Neufchateau arrived on the 30th ult. The day after, the minister of the interior, delivered to him the Porte Feuille. Relative to Benezech, the directory made an arret, which deserves to be made known.

"The executive directory orders, that the resignation of Benezech, minister of the interior, be accepted. The present arret is not to be notified to the citizen Benezech till after the arrival of Francois de Neufchateau."

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COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

August 1.

The order of the day called for the discussion relative to ground rents.

Fabre—You are aware that your enemies have circulated rumours thro' the departments, that you are about to dispossess of their property the purchasers of national domains. These calumnies ought to be refuted, and all France should know that you will constantly protect the lawful purchasers of these domains. I demand a priority for the discussion relative to the parsonage houses. Opinions vary much on this object, and the debates may be wound up this day.—This proposition was adopted.

Pavie spoke against the plan of the commission. He considered the parsonage houses to have

long ceased to be a disposable national property, which could no more be alienated than the ramparts of a fortified place, the public monuments of a commune, or the lands reserved for the roads. With respect to the purchasers of national domains, he considered many of them as scandalous frauds: in the department Eure, a chateau, valued at 619,000 livres in '90, had been given for 55,000 livres in mandats. He demanded that the sale of the parsonage houses should be put a stop to; that they should be at the disposal of the communes; and that the sale of all those disposed of since 25 Brumaire, of the second year, should be declared null and invalid.—Adopted.

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The striking proof of animosity displayed by the opposite parties in the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred of the 20th inst. appear to have spread some alarm among the friends of the present constitution of France. All the public prints devoted to the party of the *moderates*, are filled with the most affecting complaints, and the strongest apprehensions on the occasion of this unexpected division. L'Eclair expresses himself in the following manner on this interesting subject:

"The crisis approaches: all the symptoms of a new revolution already begin to appear, the parties are already ranged up in battle array against each other. Yet a few days, and the sword will decide. Discord has taken possession of the Council of Five Hundred, and it will not be cast out till it has gorged itself with the blood of the one party or the other; perhaps of both.

"Woe be to him," said a sage, "*Woe be to him thro whom offence cometh!*" Woe be to you, Representatives of the People, when, degrading the august character with which you are invested, you transform your Senate to an *arena* for Gladiators! Can you hope that men will respect you when you do not respect yourselves? And how do you hope to govern, if you do not inspire respect?

"Which party is to blame? Both. I will say this, however, that if violence can at all be pardoned it is in the vanished minority. But you, the favorite Representatives of the People; you, of whom a united majority is always sure to triumph, how can such excuses be justified in you? What evil genius could inspire you with the fatal tho't of terminating by the spirit of faction, a discussion in which you were sure to be victorious, by displaying with calmness and with dignity the whole power of your will?

"Cyneas, on entering the Roman Senate, imagined himself transported into an assembly of Kings: What would he have said, had he been a spectator of such indecent contests? And, great God! at what a moment do you resign yourself to the impulse of your brutal passions? At the moment when the envoys of the King of England arrive to treat for peace! Do you believe that scenes of this nature are very well calculated to inspire them with a high confidence in the wisdom and in the stability of our government?

"If you overthrow, or if you allow the Constitutional Republic to be overthrown, you will fall into the military Republic, and the latter will be more dreadful than the former. To day you are magistrates; tomorrow you will be slaves. *Amicus Plato magis amica veritas.* Never was there a saying more necessary to be repeated and observed.

"On what points then does the crisis in which France is placed, depend at this moment! On the retaining or dismissal of four ministers, whom the majority of both councils, and the whole nation accuse of ignorance and perfidy, and whom the Directory obstinately persists in preserving as the agents of the Executive Power." On this subject of disunion we meet with the following remarks in the same Journal:

"In every country that wishes to preserve its tranquility and happiness, the ablest and wisest men should be called to the management of public affairs. Confidence is extinguished in every heart when folly and ignorance obstruct the avenues to the seat of government. Cease then, Directors, to shut your ears to our prayers! We entreat you, in the name of your country, to dismiss from their employments, and banish from your presence, Ramel, Charles La Croix, Truguet, and Merlin. The last is peculiarly unworthy your notice. As long as you remain surrounded by such ministers, how can you possibly expect, that we, who are both by good will and reason firmly bound to support the present order of things, should protect you against the murmurs and complaints of those, who, regretting what they have lost, eagerly desire to return to that point from which they first set out? Were we to be your advocates, should we not expose ourselves to the just reproaches of either flattering stupidity, or of being the accomplices of wicked men? We make this request on your as well as our own account. When you shall have granted it, we will then endeavour to recal to reason those of our brethren who are now tormented with unavailing anxiety."

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ARMY OF CONDE.

Order of the 20th July, 1797.

"*His majesty, the emperor of Russis, has done me the honor to inform me, that the king of France has made a proposition to him respecting this army; and his imperial majesty flatters himself that his majesty and myself will be equally satisfied with the overtures which his minister is commissioned to make me in his name.*

"*The emperor of Russia is willing to grant every relief to this army. He is about to apply to the courts of Vienna and London, to continue their generous benefactions to it. Until the arrangements will be made, he desires me to rest assured, that from the moment he shall take charge of the army, every individua in it, from the highest lieutenant general to the lowest soldier who is willing to take advantage of his kindness, shall preserve the same rank and pay as he at this moment enjoys. We cannot know, until the return of the courier which is to be sent to Russia what is the nature of the hereditary grants with his imperial majesty intends to promise this army besides granting to the French nobility the same privileges which nobles of Russia enjoy.*"

LONDON, August 7.

Lieutenant Farshaw, of the Royal Navy, died on his passage on the 22d July: his body after the usual ceremonies, was committed to the deep.

Preparations for war are carried on with the greatest activity in Germany. A strong detachment from the Austrian army on the Lower Rhine has begun its march towards the territories usurped during the war by the king of Prussia, who has, on his part, increased, the force under the Duke of Brunswick to 60,000 men, and given orders for the establishment of magazines near the scene of contest. It is said, he never, that that Monarch has with drawn his troops from the city of Nuremburg; and if this be true it may be hoped he will be induced to listen to the voice of justice, without the interposition of arms. Prudence, indeed, may have suggested this line of conduct: for the elector of of Saxony, on whose support Frederick William appears to have depended, has not only abandoned his cause, but has assembled an army of 30,000 men, to second the efforts of the lawful chief of the German empire.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.

Navy Yard, September 18.

The constructor, having extended to his fellow-citizens, all reasonable gratification of their laudable curiosity, during the progress of the building, believes he may with propriety make the following request and suggestions, on the operation of launching the frigate *Constitution*.

That (excepting the President of the United States, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and their respective suites, and others specially admitted, who will comparatively, be very few) no person will attempt in any way, to pass into the limits of the navy yard.

The reason of this request is obviously to prevent interruption or confusion which might be injurious or ruinous to the act of launching; which will be critical, under the most favorable circumstances, and indispensably requiring perfect silence and obedience to orders. Independent of this conclusive reason, the danger of encroaching spectators would be imminent from the occasional and abrupt falling of bodies used in the construction of the ship; a conformity therefore to this request, is earnestly solicited.

It is suggested, as the tide will be full, that it would be necessary to the safety of the spectators, particularly women and children, that they do not approach in crouds too near the margin of the contiguous wharves, as the sudden entrance of so large a body as the frigate, will occasion an instantaneous swell of the water the height of which cannot be easily calculated, and against which, therefore, the discretion of the people ought amply to guard.

It is regretted, in this instance, that the yard and the places around it, are too contracted for an occasion which will probably excite so much desire, and in which all the citizens have so much interest; it is therefore submitted to those who can make the arrangement, to place themselves in vessels, or water crafts, at due distance, upon the profile or side of the Frigate, but by no means too near, either in a right line or otherwise, as the direction may be uncertain, nor to load open boats too deeply, as the agitation of the water even at a considerable distance, may be somewhat hazard us.

It is also recommended to those who erect stages to accommodate spectators, that they have them secured in every respect, as the loss of life of a single citizen, would mar the satisfaction and pleasure that the constructor otherwise would enjoy, of building and conducting into the ocean, a *powerful agent* of national justice, which hope dictates may become the just pride and ornament of the American name.

GEORGE CLAGHORN.

—

NEW-YORK, September 21.

A British gentleman writes from Port-au-Paix, August 21.

"I was taken the 9th off the Mole on my way to America, and brought in here—I am on my parole, and hope soon to be exchanged, as a change of conduct for the better is expected; Santhonax having sailed from hence for France on Saturday last, in an Indiaman."

—

THE LAND OF LIBERTY!!

A CURIOSITY

Just arrived from Cape Mount, on the windward coast of Africa, the ship Agenoria, Edward Bois, master, with a prime cargo of assorted SLAVES. The sale of which will commence on Monday, the 21st inst—Conditions then made known.

ROBERT WATTS.

Savannah, 10th August, 1797.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CONTINUED.

PARIS, August 5.

General Pichegru had his pocket picked of his watch in the Jardin d'Italie, while walking by the side of the Ottoman ambassador.

—

RATISBON, July 20.

There appears reason to apprehend the most violent discussions in the Diet here, on the subject of the articles of peace concluded between the emperor and the French republic. From the moment of signing the preliminaries, the emperor has kept the most profound silence as to their contents; the French announced that their republic was acknowledged in all its integrity, which gave the greatest uneasiness to the princes and states, whose territory had been declared an integral part of the French republic. It was only on the 22d of June that the imperial cabinet notified to the diet that the preliminaries had been signed, an event which took place at Leoben, on the 18th April. The form of this imperial decree, the equivocal expressions which are contained in it, and a certain tone of embarrassment which prevails throughout it, were not very well calculated to raise the spirits of men. The bishop of Liege, among others, having applied to his imperial majesty to know, whether after the conclusion of the peace he should enter into the possession of his bishoprick, received the following laconic and at the same time Jesuitical reply: "That the integrity of the empire had been adopted as the basis of the treaty of peace to be concluded between France and the empire." This answer, which to short-sighted men may appear satisfactory, only served to increase the uneasiness of those who look forward at any distance.

Add to this, the good understanding which prevails between the court of Vienna and the French government, and the security of the latter as to the possession of its new department. The following incident is however deserving of attention:—Several states of the empire have officially announced to the diet, that the German body, fully confident of the wisdom and magnanimity of their chief head, entreats him to accept an absolute authority to conclude a peace. We are assured that the ecclesiastical prince who brought forward this at the diet, acted sincerely, but was betrayed into the measure by others more artful than himself, whose reasoning was this: "If the emperor has really obtained a stipulation for the integrity of the empire, he will accept the offer with great readiness, as it will add to the glory of the house of Austria, but if not he will reject it." This very circumstance has caused the emperor to express himself dissatisfied with one of his commissioners, who supported the proposition.

The solution of the enigma is now whispered—notwithstanding the passage in the imperial decree, which secures the integrity of the empire, the imperious force of circumstances renders it necessary to construe this sentence as applying to the constitution, and not to the territory of the empire, and it is with reason apprehended, that some of the prelacies will be secularized. This will necessarily produce complaints in the diet, and protests on the part of the injured states; but it will not be difficult for the emperor's ministers to justify their master, by shewing what he has done, as his share in this dreadful war, and, by appealing to the princes and states individually, to know whether each of them has done all that he could, and that he ought to have done, on his part.

—

ROME, July 7.

The agitation here, as well as in the other parts of the estates of the church, continues to be very great. The pope yesterday went from the Vatican to the Quirinal Palace, without acclamation and without croud. He may yet survive his illness some years, and the people are not desirous of innovation.

—

A letter is in circulation here, written by general Buonaparte to cardinal Mattei, at Ferrara, in which the general says, that he is daily invited to Rome to give the people there better laws, and a constitution more agreeable to the rights of man.

—

BRUSSELS, July 31.

—

The following are the most certain accounts of the marches and countermarches of the troops of the army of the Sambre and Meuse towards the interior of the Republic.

Some days ago an order arrived for causing all the troops, as well as the artillery who had passed the ancient frontiers of France to retreat. Several corps began accordingly to retreat, but on the 27th of July there came very pressing orders from Paris. for all the troops to march into the interior of the Republic. A column which had come from Charleroi to Namur, set off without resting, for Givet and all the troops in the neighbourhood and the Park of artillery set off on the same night for the interior.

It may be asked why these troops, who are said to be destined for a maritime expedition, carry with them such a quantity of artillery and warlike stores? why they are accompanied by flying artillery, by four regiments of horse chasseurs, by dragoons and by hussars? Without answering all these important questions, we can only say, as a certain fact, that attempts are made to excite the troops against part of the Legislative Body. Wherever the detachments of the army of the Sambre and Meuse have passed, they have shewn the most dreadful want of discipline, pillaging their hosts, ill using them, and when the latter complained, stigmatizing them with the names of Chouans and Royalists.

They write from Mavy, that the Municipal Administration of the Canton of Ballon has caused it to be proclaimed by sound of drum, that all the Citizens shall declare in writing the Religion which they refuse to profess.

—

BASLE, July 25.

—

We are assured that General Buonaparte has testified discontent at the refusal of the Helvetic Body relative to the passage demanded through the Valais. It is even said but that wants confirmation, that he has intimated a resolution to force this passage, if Switzerland shall not consent to grant it. We know not why this General is so much interested about this passage, which would not be very useful to his army, and why he teazes the Swiss so much to obtain it; for we can hardly believe, as the friends of Mr. Wickham would insinuate, that the General is desirous of a pretence to intermeddle in the affairs of Switzerland, and to revolutionize some Cantons, who are not very friendly to popular tumults. However that may be, the Swiss confide in the promise of the Directory, and in the wisdom of Barthelemy who so well possesses the rare talent of conciliating instead of exasperating.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *September 22.*

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From the 21st to 22d Sept. in the morning.

Admitted, since last report,

Andrew M'Kew—Gordon M'Neal's Small street.

Alex. Henry—Walnut, corner 4th street.

John Chapman—87, South Water street.

Margaret Tibbs—Saint's, 6, Vernon street.

Ann Potter—South, near 4th street.

Margaret Gueron—2d, between Spruce & Dock-streets

Sarah Fisher—No. 35, Almond-street

Esther Launson—Harris's, South, above 5th street.

Caty Culinel—2, near Rope-walks.

Discharged, since last report,

John Kisney, admitted 16th inst.

Elizabeth Ellis, 5th

—

Remaining last Report		51
Admitted since,		9
		60
Discharged	2	
Died	NONE —	2
Remain in Hospital,	Convalescents 19 / Sick 39	58

Five of whom are dangerous.

Interred in City Hospital burying ground since last report:—

From the city and suburbs	9
From the city hospital	None.
Total	9

STEPHEN GIRARD,
(Signed) CALEB LOWNES,
JOHN CONNELLY.

Published by order of the Board,
WM. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman pro tem.

—

Total of burials for 24 hours, ending yesterday at noon.

	Grown Persons.	Childr n.
Third Presbyterian	1	0
Second Presbyterian	1	0
St. Mary's	0	1
Methodists	1	0
City Hospital*	2	0
Total	5	1

* *From the city and suburbs.*

—

DIED, this morning, Mr. JAMES CAREY, Clerk to Mr. Andrew Brown, Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette.

—

A Hint to the Citizens of Philadelphia.

THIS day, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a fire was discovered to be burning in a large quantity of shingles, in Mr. Stogden's board yard, a little above Callowhill street, in the Nothern Liberties. It being seen by the smoak, as soon as it began to burn, by the alertness of the inhabitants it was soon extinguished. Matches were found which it had been kindled with, and brought to my office. There is no doubt with me, but it was done to set fire to the neighbourhood, as one half of the people are moved out of it.

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT

September, 21.

—

The following is the notice taken by Bache *of a paragraph in Wednesday's Gazette.*

"To be an object of the abuse of an *hireling wretch*, capable of such sentiments as the foregoing discloses, is an honor to a republican; we shall therefore always be happy when Fenno shall please to favor us with a portion of his billingsgate. But the above paragraph deserves to be considered in another view. John Fenno's press is patronised by this government; he is the printer for one of the highest branchs of it,—the Senate: Will it not be considered then, that he speaks their sentiments; and, if so, what are we to expect from France, should a counter-revolution and the re-establishment of Royalty not take place. Publications such as the foregoing, are well calculated to nourish the disquietude whic exists between this country and France, and to *lead to a rupture*; they are no doubt, therefore, *well paid for*,—by Mr. LISTON. We mention this consideration in exculpation of our government (whom we do not think capable of prompting such diabolical sentiments) that the true source of them may be understood abroad, to be British, and not to come from our executive administration, who by their countenance of Fenno's press might appear implicated."

—

It is, to be sure, little better than wasting time and room to notice such paltry jargon: But one cannot refrain from contempt at seeing this blackguard, affect to set up for the "*exculpator*" of a government, which he makes it the whole business of his life to weaken, defame & destroy. A very great degree of weakness, inconsistency and puerility, are prime requisites in the character of a Jacobin. This poor, silly, emaciated dupe of French villainy, seems to think, that to repel an accusation, it is only necessary to retort it. It appears never to have entered into his addled brain, that a difference of circumstances makes a wide distinction between cases. So long as the Editor of the Aurora, advocated the cause of one belligerent power, in opposition to the other, little was said, because men are liable to prejudices. It was simply indecorous—considering our neutral situation. But to continue that attachment under the immense change which has since taken place; and not only to continue simply the attachment, but, vigorously to espouse, and zealously to uphold, a cause degenerated to downright piracy, robbery, and murder, after we ourselves have become the objects of these atrocities, too; under these circumstances, I say the man who can have the hardihood to encounter the indignation of all his fellow-citizens, and the contempt of all mankind, for a base, unnatural, patricidal villain, must be well paid for his infamous services. The suspicion is natural—And the object confirms it by every movement he makes. With regard to John Fenno, though he posses not the lady-like squeamishness of citizen Bache, what facts have ever been adduced by this miserable tool of the most abandoned faction that ever disgraced a free country, in support of his often-reiterated accusations of a disposition to favor Royalty? John Fenno, at the earliest dawn of the Revolution, embraced the standard of revolt, and by his writings and his actual services, as I believe, essentially co-operated in aiding the progress to Independence. He served as a volunteer in the first American army that ever was raised, and more than once sacrificed his fortune by his attachment to the cause, at a time when this bale traducer was an infant in his cradle, or perhaps even yet unborn. Nay more every male of his family, without an exception bore arms in the cause of their country, and fought her battles with distinguished reputation, and several of them bled in her service either in the army or navy, and endured the pains and sufferings of a three years captivity, in the sugar houses of New-York, in the Jersey prison-ship, and amidst the loathsome stench of the tender's hold, while the Jacobin poetaster, Freneau, was idly chaunting, in fulsome and leaden strains, the horrors of the prison-ship, or inditing lazy-lagging rhymes for newsboys and hawkers. Two had, while alive, the peculiar boast of serving through the whole war, from the battle of Lexington to the siege of Yorktown. And this is the man at this day to be reproached with attachment to Royalty, by an upstart hireling? In fact, to discriminate rightly, the word *Royalism*, is Jacobinically applied to those attached to the peace and order of society, and to the existing form of government. The Jacobins hate all government alike, and their chief aim is to shake off its shackles. John Fenno, like many others, having seen the consequences of mobocracy, through a long course of years, and *felt* its effects, (in being forcibly seized and very roughly handled by an armed and lawless banditti, upon a false accusation of keeping in his possession a large quantity of pepper at a time when that article bore a high price,) feels a natural and inherent attachment to a government which secures to each citizen a protection of person, and which he labored for thirty years to acquire. In defence of the Federal constitution, against the government-hating faction, in repelling the assaults of the foreign and domestic foes, in reprobating the violences of Britain, and in laboring to open the eyes of the people to the treacherous and piratical courses and ultimate liberticide views of the terrible republic, he has uniformly and constantly sacrificed the plainest dictates of interest, at the shrine of patriotism—Withstood the menaces, and in more instances than one, the open assaults of the bloody domestic assassin—and never suppressed the TRUTH, through a fear, worthy only of an acknowledged coward, of "nourishing the disquietudes" of a murderous band of foreign desperadoes.

Such is the plain and simple state of facts with regard to this matchless royalist! this man whom disorganizers would fain picture as a foe to public liberty. Rough and awkward indeed, they may appear as here stated—But this I regard not. It is time to have done with tameness towards that nefarious and detestable faction, who want nothing but the power to act over in America the scenes which have passed in France; to get the guillotine under way, and to crush virtue, honesty and patriotism by pretended conspiracies against the people.

It is an essential link in this chain to render suspected all those, who by superior purity of character, or known uprightness of views and motives, are supposed to have a weight or influence with the public and thus to oppose a barrier to their designs.

I know not whether I shall be thanked for *subduing* these things into public notice. But this I know, they are facts—And tired and vexed with the repetition of unfounded and designing calumnies, I have at length ventured thus to refute them by a simple statement, under circumstances attended with the less impropriety, because I know that at any other time these facts would be suppressed.

J. W. F.

—

COMMUNICATION.

The very great number of persons who continually Rush out of existence in consequence of violent treatment, one would think, ought to stagger the faith of the man of blood, and his young devotees. But it is a melancholy truth that they are for the most part full blood philosophers, of the French school, who having once embraced a phantasy, adhere to it with a vigour encreased in a direct proportion as fact and experience prove its baneful effects.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1797.

THE Merchants who at this time prefer having their vessels and Merchandize entered and cleared at Chester or Marcus Hook,—are hereby notified, That in compliance with their desire, and upon a full conviction that the measure will be mutually beneficial to them and to the United States. The collector of the customs has made arrangements to establish for some time branches of the custom-house at those places, where every accommodation in his power will be given to the merchants. d1w

*** A special Meeting of the select and common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, is to be held at the Pennsylvania Hospital on Tuesday the 26th inst. at 9 o'clock in the morning on business of Importance, at which place it is hoped the members will attend—the Hospital being clear of the prevailing fever.

FRANCIS GURNEY, President of the sel-ct council.

SAMUEL HODGDON, President of the common council.

Sept. 22 d6t

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

ON Friday the 29th instant, precisely at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the sign of the king of Prussia, near the market house in Germantown, a two story stone dwelling house, barn and stable and lot of 2 acres 2q 16 perches of ground, part of which is an orchard of excellent fruit trees, situate near the middle of Germantown, on the north east side of the main street or road, containing in front on the said street or road 149 feet nine inches; bounded by ground of Dr. Betton and others and opposite to the messuage and lot of Melchior Ming, The above lot is good clover meadow, and has a never failing stream of water running through it.

Also three other lots of ground, each containing about two acres, situate on the south east side of Rittenhouse's Mill road, commonly called Peter Smith's Lane, in Germantown township, at the distance of 270 yards from the south west side of the Germantown main street, bounded by lands of Conrad Carpenter, James Ogleby, Jacob Keout, and Melchior Ming. The above lots are high and pleasantly situated, commanding a pleasing prospect of Germantown and the Schuylkill and Wissahiccon hills, and are well adapted for gentlemen's country seats. The said lots are now in clover, and there are on the same upwards of 200 grafted fruit trees.

A good and indisputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be given to the purchaser twenty days after the sale, upon the payment of one half of the purchase money, and securing the other half by mortgage upon the purchased premises.

Possession of the first described lot and premises may be had on the 17th April next, and immediate possession may be had of the three last mentioned lots.

Any person, wishing to view the above premises, may see the same by applying to Benj. Lehman, in Germantown near the Market house. EDWARD FOX, Auctioneer.

Germantown, 22d Sept. 1797. dt3

MR. LAILSON,

WITH an intention to render service, and undeceive those Performers, who during his absence Mr. Jaymond has thought proper to engage, thinks it would be wrong in him not to inform those that are engaged, that it is without his approbation, and that he will not be in any way answerable for Mr Jaymond's engagements.

PHILIPPE LAILSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 15, 1797. 6t.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented Servant Girl, named NANCY ANDERSON, about twenty years of age, short, thick set person, with short black hair; had on when she went away, a dark calico gown, an old black silk cloak, and a black fur hat. Whoever will secure said girl, and give information thereof to the subscriber, No. 2, Greenleaf alley, or to the office of this Gazette, shall receive the above reward.

All persons are forbid harboring said girl, as they will be dealt with as the law directs

MARY ANDERSON,

N. B. Said Girl is from Ireland, and has been in this country but a short time; she was sent to the work-house for misconduct, where she was taken sick and removed to the city-hospital, from which place she made her escape.

August 30. eo3t

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

About seven thousand acres of land,

the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia; lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)

A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace

For sale by

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

Penn street.

May 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-Street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING buried for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

District No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. eotm

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stamper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&f1m

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 dollar,

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. §

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8 Chesnut-Street,

Have for Sale

FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

August 2. w&f6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house			20,000 dollars,
& cash 30,000, are			50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cask prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
100 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

From the Otsego Herald.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a combination of men in this county have undertaken to enrich themselves, by fabricating titles to sundry valuable tracts of land, the property of gentlemen living in New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris, for which tracts of land large sums of money have been paid to those fraudulent men, by innocent purchasers. It is therefore just that public information should be given, to the end, that the injured may seek redress while the men have property, and are to be found. Those who have been discovered are Truman Harrison, Joseph Witcomb, said now to reside in the county of Saratoga; Thomas Kelly and several others who go under fictitious names. It is supposed that the lands offered for sale on those fabricated titles, are at least worth fifty thousand dollars. Such as we have actual knowledge of are as follows: Lots No. 11 and 12, Otsego patent, thousand acres each, the actual property of William Dellwyn, now of London; lots No. 58 and 64, same patent, thousand acres each, the property of Mr. Chaumont, now of Paris, and James Averill and others, of this State. There is some grounds to suppose that the lands of Richard Wells and Charles Wharton, of Philadelphia, are under their management.—The Printers will do well to give this a place in their papers, as well to caution the public against purchasing those lands, as also to deprive those men in future from imposing on individuals, which their education and address have enabled them to do heretofore. Witcomb has been a shopkeeper of some note in this country.

The following affidavits will set in a clear point of view the wickedness of those men, which when the public have perused, will induce them to excuse the interference of WM. COOPER.

Otsego, July 28th, 1797.

I Thomas Kelly, of the County of Otsego, having been led into an error, by John Witcomb and Truman Harrison, of the same County, to sign a deed to them, for lot No. 58, Otsego patent, which was the property of William T. Franklin now Mr. Chamont's and others; and further the said Joseph and Truman did persuade me to do this against my inclination, which was made out on the 16th day of November, 1793, or set back two years so as to bring it to that time; and further the name of Pardon Starks to that deed was a fictitious name, there being no such person there. To this I make voluntary oath. THOMAS KELLY.

19th July, 1797.

On the 19th July, 1797, came personally before me, Thomas Kelly, the subscriber to the above affidavit, and made solemn oath that it contains nothing but the truth.

ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

On the 18th July, 1797, came before me Jacob Kibby, a person by me well known and worthy of good credit, who on his solemn oath did say, that two of the parties abovementioned did make application to him this deponent, some time in the winter of 1796, to make them a deed for two thousand acres of land in the Otego patent, and promised this deponent a share of the profits, on the sale of said lands, for his so doing; and that they made application several times for the same purpose, which services this deponent as often refused, declaring to them that he had no right to lands, and could do no such thing; which daring attempt on this deponent's integrity he had related among his friends several times, previous to making this affidavit. JACOB KIBBEY.

Sworn before me,

ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

Aug. 3. 1aw4w.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a negro man by the name of DICK, about twenty-five years of age, and five feet nine or ten inches high; by trade a carpenter, and is a very lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow of Mr. Dubney Minor, in whose name he has been advertised in the Richmond newspapers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another nothern route. I forewarn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever, and masters of vessels and others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within forty miles of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at, in bringing him to this place.

AUG; DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more cloaths than is customary for them to possess. A. D.

Richmond, June 11, 1797.

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Russia clean Hemp

2 casks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,

North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. §

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 south Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 20th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No. 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date and nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th. The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolveney, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th. The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to appriſe the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDERIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tavern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookfellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. 6t

No. 183.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

L. S. BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the fifteenth day of June, in the twenty first year of the Independence of the United States of America, JAMES WOODHOUSE, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:—

"The Young Chemist's Pocket Companion, "being a Description of a Portable Labaratory, "containing a Philosophical apparatus, and a "great number of Chemical Agents, by which "any person may perform an endless variety of "amusing and instructing Experiments, design-"ed for the use of ladies and gentlemen, and "intended to promote the cultivation of the "Science of Chemistry in the United States of "America. By JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D. "Professor of Chemistry, in the University of "Pennsylvania, President of the Chemical So-"ciety of Philadelphia, &c.

"At present every thing that is not denomi-"nated Chemistry, is but a small part of a sys-"tem of natural knowledge.

Priestly on Air."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 18. d3t—wstf

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the Unit-"ed States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 27. w4w

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT at June term, 1797, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas, held at York Town, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the instance of James Short, praying the Court to supply a lost deed made by a certain Andrew Hickenluber, to Hugh Morrison, James Morrison, and John Sample, executors to Hans Morrison, deceased, for six hundred ——— acres of Land, situate in Menallen township, in the county of York:—All persons who have any objections to make to the object of the said petition are desired to attend at the Court House, in the town of York, on the 5th day of September next, otherwise the lost deed will be supplied.

JOHN EDIE, Clerk.

July 18. eot8s

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last, two indented Servants, Gifford Daily, a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, a slim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a fustian coatee and trowsers, a high crowned hat, fine shoes &c.

Allan Hellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick set clumsy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a sailor's blue jacket lined with swanskin, dark striped vest, fustian trowsers, high crowned hat, coarse shoes, &c.; each of them had several shirts and several other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reasonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-street.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Suffex, State of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.

July 31. mtu&f3w

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A LARGE 3 Story Brick House, on the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The House is not plastered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houses. It is suitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to No. 111, Chesnut-Street.

Aug. 21. cod4t.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 26. &2m.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, striped purple trowsers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any person apprehending the said fellow, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reasonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,

Queen Ann's County, Maryland.

July 3. w3t